

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Long Beach Township Water Department

Loveladies South

For the Year 2016, Results from the Year 2015

This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. The Loveladies South Water System is supplied by Harvey Cedars Water Department through a purchase agreement. The Harvey Cedars Water Department has two wells which draw their water from the Atlantic City Aquifer. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has prepared and issued Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for all public water systems. The Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for the Harvey Cedars Water Department is available at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/ or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. You may also contact your public water system at (609) 361-6669. The Source Water Assessment Summary and Susceptibility Ratings for the Harvey Cedars Water System is included.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

| Long Beach Township Water Department Test Results | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------|--------|--|
| Public Water System ID # NJ1517004 | | | | | | |
| Contaminant | Violati on Y/N | Level Detected | Units of Measur ement | MC LG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic Contaminants: | | | | | | |
| Copper Test results Yr. 2015 Result at 90 th Percentile | N | 0.2 No samples exceeded the action level | Ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead Test results Yr. 2015 Result at 90 th Percentile | N | ND No samples exceeded the action level | Ppb | 0 | AL= 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection Byproducts: | | | | | | |
| TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Test results Yr. 2015 | N | Range = 3 - 4 Highest detect = 4 | Ppb | N/A | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA5 Haloacetic Acids Test results Yr. 2015 | N | Range = 1 - 4 Highest detect = 4 | Ppb | N/A | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Regulated Disinfectants | | Level Detected | | MRDL | | MRDLG |
| Chlorine Test results Yr. 2015 | | Average = 0.5 Ppm | | 4.0 Ppm | | 4.0 Ppm |

| Harvey Cedars Water Department Test Results | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------|--------|--|
| Public Water System ID # NJ1509001 | | | | | | |
| Contaminant | Violati on Y/N | Level Detected | Units of Measur ement | MC LG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Radioactive Contaminants: | | | | | | |
| Combined Radium 228 & 226 Test results Yr. 2015 | N | Range = 0.1 – 1.5 Highest detect = 1.5 | pCi/1 | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Inorganic Contaminants: | | | | | | |
| Copper Test results Yr. 2015 Result at 90 th Percentile | N | 1 1 sample out of 5 exceeded the action level. | Ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead Test results Yr. 2015 Result at 90 th Percentile | N | 1 No samples exceeded the action level. | Ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection Byproducts: | | | | | | |
| TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Test results Yr. 2015 | N | Range = 1.7 – 4.5 Highest detect = 4.5 | Ppb | N/A | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA5 Haloacetic Acids Test results Yr. 2015 | N | Range = 1.9 – 3.1 Highest detect = 3.1 | Ppb | N/A | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Regulated Disinfectants | | Level Detected | | MRDL | | MRDLG |
| Chlorine Test results Yr. 2015 | | Average = 0.5 Ppm | | 4.0 ppm | | 4.0 ppm |

The Long Beach Township and the Harvey Cedars Water Departments routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables show the results of that monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Clark at 609-361-6669. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Township Committee meetings at the municipal building 6805 Long Beach Boulevard, Brant Beach. Meetings are held on the first and third Friday of each month at 4:00 p.m.

Potential Sources of Contamination: The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

DEFINITIONS

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) - Recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. RUL's are recommendations, not mandates.

Secondary Contaminant - Substances that do not have an impact on health. Secondary contaminants affect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. The Harvey Cedars Water Department received monitoring waivers for volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. The Harvey Cedars Water Department uses sodium hypo-chloride for disinfection; aeration and filtration for iron removal, and lime for pH adjustment.

Lead: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Long Beach Township and the Harvey Cedars Water Departments are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 second to 2 minutes before using water for drinking and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the MCL level for seventy years to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

We at Long Beach Township Water Department work hard to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Please call our office if you have questions.

Harvey Cedars Water Department- PWSID # NJ1509001

Harvey Cedars Water Department is a public community water system consisting of 2 wells.

This system's source water comes from the following aquifer: Kirkwood-Cohansey Watertable Aquifer System, Atlantic City "800-foot" Sand Aquifer

This system can purchase water from the following water systems: Barnegat Light Water Department, Surf City Water Department

Susceptibility Ratings for Harvey Cedars Water Department Sources

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the system. The table provides the number of wells and intakes that rated high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system's source water assessment report.

The seven contaminant categories are defined at the bottom of this page. DEP considered all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens, therefore all intakes received a high rating for the pathogen category. For the purpose of Source Water Assessment Program, radionuclides are more of a concern for ground water than surface water. As a result, surface water intakes' susceptibility to radionuclides was not determined and they all received a low rating.

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contaminant category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated drinking water. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

| Sources | Pathogens | | | Nutrients | | | Pesticides | | | Volatile Organic Compounds | | | Inorganics | | | Radionuclides | | | Radon | | | Disinfection Byproduct Precursors | | |
|-----------|-----------|---|---|-----------|---|---|------------|---|---|----------------------------|---|---|------------|---|---|---------------|---|---|-------|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L |
| Wells - 2 | | | 2 | | | 2 | | | 2 | | | 2 | | | 2 | | | 2 | | | 2 | 2 | | |

Pathogens: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes.

Nutrients: Compounds, minerals and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.

Volatile Organic Compounds: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.

Pesticides: Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlordane.

Inorganics: Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.

Radionuclides: Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.

Radon: Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to <http://www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm> or call (800) 648-0394.

Disinfection Byproduct Precursors: A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.